Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.—

The raiyats have not paid their contribution.

Mr. Nanje Gowda.—

Whose duty is it to collect the contribution?

Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.—

The question of collection arises only after consent to pay.

Mr. M. C. Linge Gowda.—

What is the reason for a difference of about Rs. 15,000 in the two estimates for the same work?

Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.—

It is due to the difference in rates; the second estimate was prepared several years after the first.

Mr. M. C. Linge Gowda.—

Are not the rates lower now and will the work not cost very much less if taken up now?

Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.—

The difference is not very material.

Mr. M. C. Linge Gowda.—

If the raiyats agree to pay contribution, will the work be commenced next year?

Dewan.—

We shall then consider the case.

SRIMATI D. SAKAMMA (Special Interest).—

Q.—52. Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) How many persons in the State were attacked by small-pox during the six months ending 31st March 1933 and out of them, how many were children under five years of age?

(*b*) How many of those attacked died during the period and of them, how many were children under five years of age?

(*c*) How many of those who survived and those who died were vaccinated?

(*d*) How many vaccinations were done in the State in each of the last three years?

(*e*) Have Government made satisfactory arrangements to obtain statistics from all villages and towns regarding small-pox attacks and deaths therefrom?

(*f*) In view of the severe nature of the epidemic, will Government be pleased to make proper arrangements to vaccinate all persons not yet vaccinated to prevent the rigour of the epidemic?

CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.—

A.—52. (*a*) Four hundred and twenty one. Details of attacks of children under five years of age are not available.

(*b*) One hundred and twenty four. Details of deaths of children under five years of age are not available.

(*c*) Particulars are not available.

(*d*)

Year	*Number vaccinated*
1930 ...	... 210,927
1931 ...	... 169,867
1932 ...	... 192,340

(*e*) Yes.

(*f*) Yes. Please see G. O. No. G. 8989–9011/P. H. 11-31-32 dated 14th May 1932, a copy of which is placed on the table. (*Vide* Appendix.)

Supplementary Questions and Answers.

Srimati D. Sakamma.—

To my question as to how many children under 5 years of age were attacked by small-pox during the six months ending 31st March 1933 the answer is that statistics are not available. Is it not necessary that statistics relating to that item should be kept?

First Member of Council.—

We shall consider whether any modification is possible in the keeping of the Births and Deaths Register. And we shall also have to see how such statistics, if any, are kept in other countries.

Srimati D. Sakamma.—

In answer to (*d*) it is said that the number vaccinated in each of the years 1931 and 1932 was less than that

vaccinated in 1930. Does this decrease show any decrease in the population?

First Member of Council.—

People generally do not care to get vaccinated. Unless an epidemic breaks out, they do not think of vaccination.

Srimati D. Sakamma.—

Is it not necessary to make vaccination compulsory?

First Member of Council.—

In many municipalities compulsory vaccination has not worked satisfactorily. Even in the premier municipalities, it is found very difficult to work it. Of course we are trying our best.

Capt. Y. V. Ayya.—

What are the difficulties in the way of making vaccination compulsory? In the interest of public health, cannot the Government advise and, if necessary, compel the municipalities to enforce vaccination?

First Member of Council.—

We want to do it.

Director of Health.—

We are advising the local bodies. But they are not doing as much as we want them to do. We hope that in future at least compulsory vaccination would show better progress.

First Member of Council.—

Inspection, for instance, requires better arrangements, and that is a question of cost. Extra cost means additional burden on local bodies. Anyhow we want to do our best. But the local bodies also should come forward to bear their share.

Capt. Y. V. Ayya.—

Has it come to the notice of Government that there is no timely supply of lymph?

Director of Health.—

I do not believe that. I know it is being supplied immediately on receipt of indents.

Capt. Y. V. Ayya.—

Will the Health Officers be asked to pay more attention to sanitation and vaccination?

First Member of Council.—

We are insisting upon it. We want to relieve them of some of their miscellaneous duties like inspection of conveyances, grant of building licenses, etc., so that they may pay more attention to sanitary work.

Mr. B. P. Basappa Setty.—

The Government were formerly supplying vaccinators with soap, spirit and other materials. Why has all that been discontinued now with the advent of non-official Presidents of District Boards?

Director of Health.—

They were not supplying spirit. Only stationery was being supplied to the Mysore District Board. That was also wrong and so the practice has since been given up. It is the duty of the District Boards to bear all that expenditure.

Mr. B. S. Puttaswamy.—

If you want them to bear all the expenditure, would it not be an added burden on their already poor resources?

First Member of Council.—

But these small things cannot be allowed to stand in the way of progress. There must be a uniform procedure for all the districts.

Mr. H. C. Dasappa.—

May I know why statistics have not been maintained of vaccinated persons who subsequently died?

Director of Health.—

Even bare statistics of epidemics in rural parts are not available. While that is so, what is the use of expecting more detailed statistics to be maintained?

Mr. H. C. Dasappa.—

Whose is the responsibility to report about the out-break of epidemics?

Director of Health.—

The patels and the local bodies concerned must do it.

First Member of Council.—

In the case of children, it is easy to find out whether they had been vaccinated or not. But, in the case of old men, how is it possible to find out whether they were at any time vaccinated or not? These are some practical difficulties. Still, we are trying our best to get timely reports whenever epidemics break out. In the meanwhile, if you have any concrete suggestions, they may be furnished to Government.

Mr. A. K. Venkatavaradachar.—

Has it come to the notice of Government that in many villages a large number of children died and yet no reports have been sent as the Revenue Officers, the Sanitary Inspectors and the Vaccinators do not turn up and take the necessary statistics?

Dewan.—

The Revenue Department, the Health Department and the Local Boards are all concerned in this work. It cannot be left entirely to any one of them. All the three have to work in co-operation. If the District Boards have any suggestions to make, we shall consider them and see how the position could be improved.

Mr. Mahomed Sait.—

Has it come to the notice of the Government that, in the Mysore City, the Health Officer has not been able to check the spread of epidemics and laymen have to give him practical suggestions in that behalf?

Dewan.—

No.

Mr. K. T. Bhashyam Aiyangar.—

In the death reports, why not a column "Whether the dead person had been vaccinated or not" be opened? Is there any harm in opening a column like that? With a view to enable Health Officers to pay better attention to vaccination, will the Government consider the question of relieving them of their other duties, such as granting licenses, inspection of buildings, etc.?

First Member of Council.—

His work is not confined to vaccination alone. He has to attend to sanitation also. We want that he must be relieved of other duties which have nothing to do with sanitation and public health.

Mr. K. T. Bhashyam Aiyangar.—

If the Health Officers are to be relieved of some of their present duties, their work will be lessened and it will be possible to have Health Officers on less pay.

First Member of Council.—

That is a different matter.

GENERAL RESOLUTIONS.

Resolution No. 1.

MR. V. VENKATAPPA moved the following resolution:—

"This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that they may be pleased to bring forward immediately legislation for the abolition of untouchability in the State."

In doing so, he observed that the subject matter of the resolution was so well-known that it did not require to be discussed at great length. It had become the burning question of the day in all parts of India, thanks to the fillip given to it by Mahatma Gandhi. His historic fast had opened the eyes of all and had brought the question of the abolition of untouchability to the forefront. If the country was to progress at all, there should not be a stigma like untouchability which had divided the Hindu community. To achieve that object, the position of the depressed classes, whom the resolution concerned most, should be improved socially, educationally, and otherwise. Attempts in that regard were being made in all parts of India. And Mysore also had done and was doing all that was possible to improve their lot. But, despite these efforts, the abolition of untouchability had not made rapid strides. Untouchability was a poison eating into the very vitals of the Hindu society and it must be rooted out. It might be said that propaganda and compromise might as well achieve the object. But, in his opinion, they by themselves were not sufficient. Side by side with them, legislation was necessary. The depressed classes, merely because of the accident of their birth, ought not to be